



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9th, 1896.

NUMBER 24

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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**Tug Boats** always ready for service.

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Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

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**NATHAN MFG. Co.**—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situated among forests and enjoying the most beautiful scenery view of the mountain town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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D'ENTREPRISES  
AU BRÉSIL

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers  
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Every description of Passenger  
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[June 9th, 1896]

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of every kind at reduced rates.

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Capital (fully subscribed) £2,027,500

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Established 1886

Capital £3,000,000

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

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28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

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Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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## THOMAS PRICE

Has always a large stock of Instantaneous Water Heaters, Baths, Filters, etc., etc.

Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lighting-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.

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For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

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This pension is recommended by its magnificent position and arrangements, with a splendid view over the bay; has fine rooms, large garden, terraces, etc., etc., and all comforts of a first-class pension.

Moderate prices.

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Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

## 42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Wanted a good Cander and Spinner for the North Brazil; preference given to one with some knowledge of weaving.

Apply to HENRY ROGERS, SONS &amp; CO.

77, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Wanted a "meire geral" for a small Spinning and Weaving Factory in Minas. Apply to HENRY ROGERS, SONS &amp; CO.

77, RUA DA ALFANDEGA.

## NURSE.

A children's nurse desires an engagement with a family for voyage to England. For terms, apply P. O. Box 612.

An English Lady, experienced and highly recommended, has some hours disengaged. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc.

Address N. S.,

58, Rua Real Grandeza.

## WANTED.

A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London in July or August as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references.

Address: Rev. Lucian Lee KINSOLVING,  
Caxias 47.

RIO Grande do Sul, Brazil.

## FURNISHED HOUSE.

For immediate disposal the contents of No. VI Boulevard Isabel Pinto, Botafogo, including handsome piano forte in walnut case, brass and iron bedstead, Wilton and Brussels carpets, recently purchased in England—on view at the above address.

## SITUATION WANTED.

Young American (21) seeks a situation in a commercial house; speaks Spanish and German well. Address: A. D. c/o this office.

## CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

The second dance of the season will be held on the 17th June 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. WHEATLEY.

Rio 80th May 1896.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rue General Camara, as to the following: ISABELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, JOHN.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APLON, WALTER.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harellot, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Varginha, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCINA, Fortunato—Maior: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging house.

OLIN, Frederick—Engineer of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations here that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rue Théophile Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on and at 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de São Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 p. m.; afternoon, Gospel preaching at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays; Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catecismo. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays;

7 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a. m. 4 p. m. Rev. Fabrício Carriço, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MEILLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N<sup>o</sup> 15 Travessa da Barcelos.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São'Anna No. 43. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 42.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIA SCHUELO.—c34 Rue D. Anna Ney, Esgaço do Riachuelo. Service Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7, 10 p. m.; FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenhofer, German Physician, Office 78, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o. m.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 17 Rue de São José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 91.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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ROOM.—113 Rue da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUMAS, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 45, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd inst. says that 60,000 persons were arrested and imprisoned in Chili during the year 1895.

—The Chilean government has disbanded the battalion of volunteers organized during the excitement over the Argentine boundary dispute.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the revolutionists in Ecuador have been beaten at every point. We thought the revolution there was all over long ago. Has it become chronic?

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd inst. says that Dr. Walker Martínez, the new Chilean minister to Brazil, is expected there on the 12th. It looks as though the telegraph reporter is on the wrong track again.

—It is now reported from Lima that the Peruvian government has accepted the offer of Col. Felipe Seminario to go to Iquitos to discuss the situation with his brother, the governor of the revolted department.

—Telegrams from Chili state that the presidential campaign in that country is hotly contested, and that the contending parties are becoming greatly excited. If it does not lead to violence, the contest will do no harm.

—The Italians in Chili are becoming very much offended over the fraternal demonstrations between their compatriots in Argentina and the Argentines. Naturally it places them in an uncomfortable relationship with the Chilians.

—A Valparaíso telegram of the 5th inst. says that the liberals had assaulted the conservative club. In the fight which resulted several persons were injured. The difficulty was caused by disputes over the presidential contest.

## HOW TUMBLERS GOT THEIR NAME.

Every day we drink out of a tumbler. Why is the large glass that holds our milk and water so called? Years ago Prof. Max Muller was giving a luncheon at All Souls' College, Oxford, to the Princess Alice, the wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and the second daughter of Queen Victoria. There were not a dozen guests besides the princess and her husband, and a very agreeable luncheon was had, with talk on all kinds of interesting subjects.

But what excited the curiosity of all strangers present was a set of little round bowls of silver, about the size of a large orange. They were brought round filled to the brim with the famous ale brewed in the college. These, we are told, were tumblers, and we were speedily shown how they came by their names—a fitting lesson for the guests of a philologist. When one of these little bowls was empty it was placed upon the table mouth downward. Instantly, so perfect was its balance, it flew back to its proper position as if asking to be filled again. No matter how it was treated—trundled along the floors, balanced carefully on its side, dropped suddenly upon the soft, thick carpet—it rolled again and settled itself with a few gentle shakings and swayings into its place, like one of those India rubber tumbling dolls babies delight in.

This, then, was the origin of our word tumbler, at first made of silver, as are all these All Souls' tumblers. Then, when glass became common, the round glasses that stood on a flat base superseded the exquisitely balanced silver spheres and stole their names so successfully that you have to go to All Souls' to see the real thing.—*Jeweler's Circular*.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... 6,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glynn, Mill, Currie & Co., LONDON,  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG,  
Messrs. John Herenborg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,  
Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co., GENOA,**BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Bremen on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direktions Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 150.) (Caixa 153.)

Draws on: (Direction der Direktion) Gesellschaft, Berlin.

Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, London, and overseas.

M. A. von Rothschild, London, and overseas.

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons, London, Manchester, and Liverpool District.

Banking Company, Limited, London.

Union Bank of London, Limited, London.

Wm. Brandt, Sons &amp; Co., London.

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.

Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.

Heine &amp; Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères &amp; Co., Paris.

André Neutze &amp; Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa &amp; Açores and overseas.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettiger-Petersen,

Directors.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . "900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . "950,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Bank of Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
Frisi National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.**

Capital..... £1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... "800,000  
Reserve fund..... "850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rue 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

**BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.**  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

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From the *United States Consular Reports* for May,  
**PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF JAPAN.**

I have been so impressed with the progress made in Japan within the last few years and the present condition of the country, so recently emerged from the war with China, that I have thought that an observation or two thereon might not be without some interest to the department of state.

An oriental people devoted to progress; a nation that, before our eyes, has cast aside its ancient social organization and donned an entirely new one, achieving this incredible feat not merely without disaster, but with triumphant success—such is the spectacle presented by Japan, assuredly the most interesting country in the world to-day.

I have enjoyed the privilege of assisting at this transformation scene, unique in history; and when the past summer brought me an opportunity of revisiting this favored land after three years' absence, it was to renew my admiration for the splendid and permanent gains in the field of industrial civilization which our time is bringing forth, no less than to enjoy the surpassing beauty of the picturesque scenery and the stately monuments of a feudal past.

Up to the date of the recent war with China, it seemed impossible to persuade western people to take the new Japan seriously. It needed the crushing defeat of the Chinese empire to open peoples' eyes. To be sure, the events which electrified the rest of the world excited no surprise whatever in Japan, where the issue was foreseen with absolute clearness before a shot was fired. Foreigners, in general, expected that such an unbroken career of victory would turn all heads and breed an insufferable arrogance of demeanor. Nothing of the kind. The Japanese knew China too well to take any special credit for her overthrow. Without undue elation or conning airs, their bearing is modest, dignified, and self-respecting. They know the precise value of what they have accomplished. They know, too, that far more serious trials are probably in store for their country, and are earnestly and quietly making ready for them.

Before the war broke out, Japan possessed a powerful fleet, admirably organized and served. She has now, in addition, the thirteen cruisers taken from China, which have been refitted and modernized; and the government shipbuilding establishments are busy making formidable additions to their navy. Arsenals, dockyards, and machine shops are fitted with the very latest improvements in machinery; and nowhere in Europe or America can there be found workmen better trained, more skillful, or more thoroughly efficient. Here, indeed, is a side of Japan much neglected by the traveling sightseers. A visit to the dockyards of Yokosaka is, in its way, as interesting and instructive as a ramble through the temples and stately groves of Nikko or the ancient palaces of Kioto.

The army of Japan, in the opinion of men versed in military affairs, is one of the best organized armies in the world. The rank and file are the descendants of the famous old Samurai, the sturdy men at arms who followed the fortunes of the early "daimios"—hereditary soldiers, imbued with all their warlike traditions. They are young, active, strong, thoroughly drilled, disciplined, and subordinate; at one with their government, and with all a soldier's love of, and pride in, his profession. In the late war, their indomitable pluck and cheerful endurance of the hardships of a campaign waged during a winter of unusual severity and through a mountainous country without roads and covered with ice and snow, to which they were all unaccustomed, they proved themselves worthy of their ancestors and inferior to none. The commander in chief of this army in the field, Marshal Yamagata, developed a genius for war which places him in the front rank of the soldiers of any country. While the enemy was not formidable and two great battles were fought, his plans in every movement were skillfully prepared and accurately executed, always to the letter, and the very day. There was never a hitch or a mistake, and every department of the army—engineer, quartermaster, commissary, medical, etc.—was well set up, promptly on hand at the moment required, and moving with the celerity and precision of the battle line. The

whole thing, from the beginning to the end, exhibited a completeness of detail and thoroughness of organization rarely to be found in any army in any war.

The large and well-equipped mercantile marine for coast and other services presents a singular contrast with the days of jealous isolation, when nothing larger than a fishing smack was allowed to be launched; and it is typical of much besides the extensive and growing commerce of recent years.

Since the conclusion of the war, renewed activity is noticeable in every branch of industry. The huge cotton mills that have sprung up in Osaka and other towns are among the most noteworthy of new enterprises set on foot from day to day. Every town and city, and the country generally, has an air of prosperity. Gas and electric light are more and more used, and, in the larger centers of population, are all but universal. In several towns, the electric-light apparatus is worked by water power—a source of energy practically unlimited, and, hitherto, scarcely utilized.

The railway system is extensive and admirably managed, and every corner of the empire is now provided with good macadamized roads, an incalculable boon, which particularly strikes the visitor from China, where there are no roads, with admiration and surprise. As a natural consequence of these and other favoring influences, agriculture has extended and advanced. The soil, of inexhaustible richness, with an ever-constant supply of water, yields plenteous crops. A remarkable degree of progress is manifest in the cultivation and improvement of fruits. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes, for example, were scarce and of the most indifferent quality a few years ago; now, they are abundant and excellent. Foreign vegetables and melons, introduced, as were the fruits, mostly from America, are plentiful and of the finest quality.

It is impossible for me to conclude these brief notes without some mention of the numberless schools, public and private, in Japan. The government is thoroughly alive to the national importance of education. A noteworthy and characteristic feature of the school system is the military drill universally enforced. The youngsters are made to feel, from the beginning, that they have a country to defend, and, as might be expected, they take to their exercises enthusiastically. It is an odd and stirring sight, on a gala day, and, in fact, on almost every other day, to see the school children in every town marching in companies and battalions, in appropriate uniform, and perfectly equipped for the field, with bands playing, flags fluttering, a mimic gun or two, representing a section of flying artillery, an ambulance corps, with stretchers, and all the rest of it. What gives the greatest pleasure to an observer is the genuine fervor of nationalism displayed. Such sons of such fathers are the greatest treasure a country can ask for, and whatever good or evil fortune may be in store for Japan, one thing is certain—a people possessed by such a spirit will always hold their heads high among the nations of the earth.

A. C. JONES,  
Consul.  
Chinkiang, December 10, 1895.

**From The Baltimore Sun.  
ORIGIN OF POPULAR PHRASES.**

Mention has been recently made of the disputed origin of the word "teetotal," claimed by two inventors, one living in England and the other in America, and each of whom may have hit upon the word independently and for the different reasons assigned. To curious-minded persons who like to know the whys, whens, and whereabouts of everything the origin of popular catchwords and figures of speech is an interesting subject.

The word "machine," as we use it politically, is another which, like "teetotal," is of doubtful parentage. In the days of the old volunteer fire companies, which in large cities were potent factors in local politics, the phrase "to run with the machine" came into common use, and it meant that a man so spoken of was identified with the political coterie of the fire company with which he was connected. The famous Boss Tweed began his career in New York "running with the machine" as a volunteer fireman. Yet the term as we now employ it was used in England long before. The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to a friend in 1843

deplored the increasing influence of popular agitation on the action of the houses of parliament, said: "Such is the operation of the machine as now established that no individual, be his character, conduct in antecedent circumstances, and his abilities what they may, can have any personal influence in general." We may have derived our term "the machine" from our old volunteer fire company days, but in the England of Wellington's time there were no fire companies exerting any political influence.

That much overworked word "crank" gained universal vogue in connection with Guiteau's assassination of President Garfield, but it was long before that applied by the late Don Piatt, who claimed to be its inventor, to Horace Greeley—the purpose of it being to liken the famous editor to the crank of a hand organ, which is forever grinding out the same old tunes. The word, as we have now come to apply it, means much more and worse; it implies a condition of mind verging upon insanity, and this has given rise to the erroneous notion that it has its origin in the German word "krank." The word "dago," now commonly applied to Italians all over the country, came originally from Louisiana, where it at first referred only to people of Spanish origin, but was later applied to Spanish and Portuguese as well. The word is a corruption of "Diego," (Jaimes,) which is a common Spanish name, San Diego being the patron saint of the Spaniards.

Another word of ince-sant employment in American speech is "dude," with its feminine complement "dudine." This may have come to us from the old English word for clothes—"duds," in earlier times spelled "dudes." Thackeray writes of one of his characters: "Her dresses were wonderful, her bonnets marvelous. Few women could boast such duds." Shakespeare, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," writes of a "bucke of duds"—meaning a basketful of clothes ready for washing. Its present-day literary currency dates from February, 1876, when the word appeared in *Putnam's Magazine*. But a famous New-York clubman, Mr. Hermann Oelrich, claims the credit of first starting it as a popular term of contempt or ridicule for an over-dressed person. He claims that a youth of this type, who passed by the Union Club window with a mincing step, provoked himself and another clubman to hum together an accompaniment to the youth's walk, thus: "Du da, de, du du, du de," and that he remarked, "Good enough. Dude is the proper name for it," and that thus the word was born.

The words "jingo" and "jingoism," just now at the end of everybody's tongue and pen, are also of disputed derivation. We all know about the English music hall song which set the word going with a new meaning in 1877, but the original coining of the term "By jingo!" is quite doubtful. In the Basque language the word jingo means God, and it is widely believed that "By jingo!" was a form of oath with which the Basque sailors familiarized the English speaking people. But others believe the word is a corruption of St. Gingoulph. It is one of the oddities of popular wordmaking that the term "jingoism," as now used, is a complete travesty of the sentiment of the song from which it was taken. A jingo, either in England or America, is now set down as a man spoiling for a fight, eager for war at any cost. But the original music hall song, with the jingo chorus, expressed exactly the opposite sentiment—a desire for peace. It began with "We don't want to fight," and its fiercest war note was struck in the declaration that if they had to do what they would rather not, they had plenty of men, ships, and money.

"John Bull," the mythical personage supposed to represent the English people, and now figuring largely in our editorial writing and in cartoons, was the invention of Dr. Arbutinot, in one of his satirical sketches ridiculing the great Duke of Marlborough. In the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Arbutinot was "the first man among the eminent writers in Queen Anne's time." He drew John Bull as the typical Englishman—stout, red-faced, old farmer, fat too corpulent for comfort, choleric, but with an honest and well meaning fellow. He clothed him in leather breeches and top boots, put a stout oaken cudgel in his hand, and a bulldog at his heels, and so set him up for all time to serve as the representative

Englishman. He may have been not so bad a caricature in the days of Queen Anne. But to-day certainly there is much force in Leslie Stephen's remark that "he completely hides the Englishman of real life." The average Englishman of 1896 is physically no stouter certainly than, probably not so stout as, the average American; and the stout cudgel and the bulldog are no longer apt symbols of the modern Britisher's disposition. He has lost the excessive pugnacity of his forefathers, and, as we have lately seen, is above all anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle Samuel.

Speaking of "Uncle Sam" and "Brother Jonathan," whose names are being freely used, too, in the passing international flurry, there is no doubt about their origin. When Gen. Washington went to Massachusetts to take command of the revolutionary army he found a great lack of ammunition and other supplies. He turned for aid to Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, and got it, and in many emergencies of that period he used the phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The expression became nationally current, and it stands as the American parallel to "John Bull." Uncle Sam was not invented until the war of 1812. Two inspectors of war supplies at Troy, N. Y., were named Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. A workman in their employ was marking a lot of casks received from one Elbert Anderson, a New-York contractor, and which were thus stamped: "E. A.—U. S." A bystander asked the workman what these marks meant, and he replied that they probably meant "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," alluding to Inspector Samuel Wilson, who was locally called "Uncle Sam." Thus the initials of the United States were transformed by a local joke into a national sobriquet, which will doubtless last as long as our republic.

But who first undertook to give the portrait of "Uncle Sam" or "Brother Jonathan" as a long, lean, slab-sided, lantern-jawed individual, is not known. Whoever he was, he libeled us. There is strong reason for believing that the average American of to-day is heavier in the scales, broader between the shoulders, deeper in the chest, and of more generous waist girth than any of his civilized contemporaries.

#### DECEPTIVE PROTECTION.

How criminally deceptive and tricky the system of protection really is, is shown in the following Pittsburgh dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* of a recent date:—"The fact that the steel-wire nail combination is shipping nails to Germany at \$1 a keg less than the price to American jobbers for the keg itself calls attention to the enormous profits of the combine and to the idiocy of a system which provides 'tariff protection' for it. Under the Wilson bill prices of steel-wire nails have been advanced to home consumers in one year from 85 cents to \$2.45 a keg, although the price to exporters is \$1.45. The duty under the McKinley bill was 1 cent per pound on cut nails and 4 cents on horseshoe, or \$1 a keg on cut and \$4 on horseshoe. The tariff levied by the Wilson act is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

"It is stated on the best authority that the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company is earning at the rate of \$4,000,000 or 30 per cent for the year. On equally good authority it is announced that the earnings for 1895 were 27½ per cent. The company has an annual output of about 288,000 tons of rods, 482,000 tons of plain wire, 160,000 tons of barbed wire and about 3,000,000 kegs of wire nails. It does about 65 per cent of the barbed-wire business of the United States, and 45 per cent of the wire-nail business, while it does over three-fourths of the export business in barbed-wire. It has paid 10 per cent dividends since its organization in 1892."

The three little islands midway between the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of South America forming the Tristan d'Acunha group have been under the British flag since 1816, but no British government, it is said, has within the memory of the oldest inhabitant paid any attention to them. The population of the islands now consists of forty-five women and fifteen men, some of the accessions being due to shipwrecks and some to desertions from whaling vessels. Recently the captain of the *Dartford* spoke to some of the islanders. The men begged piteously for women's clothing, and particularly for corsets, harpins, and ribbons. Unfortunately, the *Dartford* was not possessed of these stores, so the ladies of Tristan d'Acunha will for the present have to go corsetless and permit their hair to float in the breeze. The islanders told the captain of the *Dartford* that the latest addition to the island population was the second mate of a wrecked vessel, the *Allen Shaw*, who was washed upon the rocky shore, and was seized by the women and married before he was dry!—*Examiner*.

## HARD TIMES

On account of the great commercial depression in this city and the delays which we had to suffer before being able to open our new store, we want cash; therefore we will sell at unheard of prices during the balance of this month. It is worth your while to look us up in our new and large building.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and is provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewers, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout, and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

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Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

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#### RHINE WINES.

The fame of the Rhineland wines is world-wide. The celebrated vintages are known in all lands, though the vineyards that produce them are of very limited area—in fact, the whole area of wine-growing soil on the banks of the great German river totals less than 7,000 acres. In this space is included the vineyards that produce the Johannisberger, Steinberger, Maracobunner, Rudesheimer, and other famous brands. The best lands lie on the right bank of the river between Wiesbaden and Asmannshausen, though the vineyards extend further down and on both sides of the stream. So far back as the middle ages the wines of the Rhine were held in high repute, and were exported to all parts of Europe. The first vintners on the Rhine were monks who, having obtained grants of land from the governing princes and barons, set to work to cultivate the land and to erect monastic buildings, many of which remain to the present day. That they showed excellent judgment must be conceded when it is remembered that the wines from some of the oldest vineyards still command the highest prices in open markets, and that the produce of others never reaches the market at all, but is stored in royal and imperial cellars.

One of the first, as well as the most widely known of the Rhine vineyards is that which produces Johannisberg. Richard, Archbishop of Mayence, in 1106, obtained a grant of the land for a community of Benedictine monks from his brother-in-law, Prince Richolf; and as the foundations of the monastery were laid on the feast of St. John, the name of Johannisberg was given to the building. The monks set to work on the barren hills and transformed them into gardens. They were so successful as vintners that in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries they were shipowners as well as wine-growers, and carried the produce of the estate to other lands. Their reputation for wealth drew upon them the attention of princes in need of funds to make war, and the monastery, after being sacked several times and passing under various ownerships, including, among others, the Duke of Orange-Nassau, and Marshal Kellerman, remained in the hands of the Metternich family. The extent of the Johannisberg vineyard is not great, and its produce averages yearly about fifty pipes. By an agreement made with Prussia in 1851 a tenth of the annual vintage is the property of the state, and replenishes the imperial cellars of the Emperor of Germany. What remains is sold by auction, and is purchased either by wine merchants or by private buyers. Prices vary in ratio with the quality of the vintage and the class of wine. At the sale last year the brown seal of 1894 could be purchased for four shillings and sixpence per bottle, the blue seal of 1886 £1 per bottle, and others at prices somewhere between these two. Although the Metternich Johannisberg has the reputation of being the finest wine grown in the locality, the produce of other estates in the same district is also known as Johannisberg, with the addition of a qualifying term to mark the distinction. The wines are all of the first quality, and in some years may surpass those grown on Prince Metternich's property.

The Steinberger wine comes next in rank. This vineyard is about the same extent as Johannisberg, and is walled around entirely. It also owes its origin to the monkish orders, the Benedictines, under Bernhard of Clairvaux, having settled on the property in 1123. Like Johannisberg, it is admirably adapted for the culture of the vine, making the most of sunshine, and sheltered from cold winds. It was with a dozen of Steinberger that the German Emperor made his peace with Prince Bismarck some time ago, so it may be said that the wine is held in repute at the imperial court. The Cistercians were the founders of Steinberg, and built themselves a magnificent abbey at Ebersbach. They also had their own ships in the middle ages and carried on an extensive trade in the wines they manufactured. Through good and evil times for 700 years they carried on their industry, transforming barren and rocky declivities into smiling fields, the produce of which defied rivalry. In 1802 the abbey was handed over to the secular power of Nassau, and in 1866 was transferred to Prussia. The major portion of the once famous abbey is now used as a prison; the remainder as wine stores and custom offices. The ancient buildings are in excellent pres-

ervation, as they have been carefully restored. Steinberg is generally held to be the first of the state vineyards on the Rhine. The others are Neroberg, near Wiesbaden, Hochheim, Hattenheim, Maracobunn, Gräfenberg, Rudesheim, and Assmannshausen, making in all an area of over 200 acres. It is a moot point which of these wines deserves the first place; difference of taste influences preferences, and vines that produce a first quality wine this season may disappoint the grower next year.

The honor of third rank is keenly contested by wine-growers, but of late years connoisseurs have generally conceded the place to Rauenthaler. It owes this distinction mainly to the great care and skill that has been bestowed on its improvement and preparation during the past half-century. Before that time it had its place among the great body of ordinary Rhine wines; but, thanks to the energy and skill of Herr August Wilhelm, father of the famous violinist of the name, who was appointed manager of the vineyards about that period, it has been gradually raised to present rank. Herr Wilhelm has the reputation of being the most skillful wine-grower in Germany, and though now over seventy years of age, still actively superintends the vintage of Rauenthaler. This vineyard, as well as a number of others in Rudesheim, Maracobunn and elsewhere in the Rhinegan, belongs to a company which carry on the business of wine-producing on the most modern principles, and on a very large scale. Their cellars at Hattenheim are almost as remarkable in their way as the Guinness cellars in Dublin. They are lighted throughout with electricity, and boast the possession of the largest wine cask in Germany, its capacity being 60,000 bottles. The famous tun of Heidelberg, of which so many German poets have sung, is only half the size.—*Kuhlow's*.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A great number of counterfeit notes have lately appeared at Buenos Aires.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd repeats a rumor that the Uruguayan government has contracted for 12 French artillery officers for the Uruguayan army.

—The sanitary state of the camp of the Argentine national guards is said to have become very bad, and some kind of an epidemic has appeared. It is quite what one could expect.

—A puzzling telegram from Buenos Aires of the 3d says that *La Prensa* has initiated a subscription in favor of the families of soldiers killed during the great military exercises realized in the camp of instruction. Do they kill men in sham battles in Argentina? or is the subscription also a part of the sham?

—The minister of the interior is about to issue a decree whereby the military sanitary department will be ordered to instruct naval and military officers in the preliminaries of "first aid to the sick and wounded." Some of the lectures and classes of the St. John Ambulance Corps might be taken advantage of in this direction.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The police have arrested, at request of the Brazilian authorities, Sr. Antonio Mulinari Lavin, who arrived here on Wednesday in the *Baron from Rio Janeiro*. Sr. Lavin was formerly an anarchist in this city, but about 1860 he went to Parma as agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, and we understand that he is now charged with embezzling the moneys of that company. His extradition will be applied for.—*Montevideo Times*, May 29.

—If the statement made by an evening paper is correct, the condition of the much-vainted torpedo *Builla* is a disgrace to the republic. The paper in question gives as an authority an officer, who says that torpedoes with missing heads are to be found at the depot, dilapidated machinery has become oxidized owing to no care taken of it, all the torpedo-boats' hulls are in a full condition, and the floating dock that was to be used to clean the *Builla* is not soluble. If these charges be true, it is hoped that the energetic minister of war will enquire into the matter.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—With deep regret we have to announce a most brutal murder on Sunday at Capilla del Señor, the victim being young Mr. Berry, son of the widow Berry, of that parish. He got into some racing dispute with five gauchos, who attacked him with their knives. He did nothing but his "rebague" with which to defend himself, but succeeded in jumping on his horse to fly from his cowardly assailants. In jumping the wire fence under the horse fell, he was thrown heavily, and the five remorseless scoundrels fell on him all together and finished his life in the most sanguinary way.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 28.

—The first installment of the new arms has now arrived, consisting of 3000 Mauser rifles, of the Brazilian type. They will speedily be followed by others. It would seem that the government, not content with the large sum it is spending on quite unnecessary armament, is also seriously contemplating the purchase of one or more cruisers, which probably accounts for the proposals it is receiving from various European firms in view to sell those articles, another just having appeared from the firm of Orlando of Livorno, Italy. No wonder the people are taxed to suffocation and commerce cannot develop.—*Montevideo Times*.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9th, 1896.

ONE of the most urgent questions demanding the attention of congress is that of reform in taxation. Not only are the well-being of individuals and certain industries involved, but it concerns the prosperity and development of the whole nation. There can be no dispute as to the prejudicial influence of taxation as now imposed. It is unequally distributed, it is excessive, and in far too many cases it is prohibitive in character. Commerce forms the circulatory system of every nation; it is the life-giving and life-preserving blood which nourishes and develops every part of the body politic. And yet, so heavy are the taxes imposed upon commerce here in Brazil that its movements are greatly restricted and it is now actually losing ground. The fiscal policy which brings about such a result is not merely a mistake, it is really suicidal. It is of course essential to encourage production, but not at the expense of commerce. Without the latter, production will lose its best support. The taxes which are levied upon commerce, then, whether direct or indirect, should never be restrictive or burdensome. So too with the taxes on consumption. A really prosperous people will be large consumers, and the more their condition is improved the wider will be their choice. The true republican statesman will never make the mistake of restricting the growth of his people by means of taxation, for under such a form of government the well-being, education and liberty of the masses really form the strength of the nation.

ABOUT four columns in the *Jornal do Comércio*, a criticism from a business man engaged in financing Brazilian projects, and editorial criticisms in the *Economist*, *Financial News* and other foreign financial papers, this is the reception which Mr. Marling's report on Brazilian finances has thus far received. It is a reception which the great majority of official reports does not receive. An examination of the document shows that it is compiled from official documents, and that due credit is always given. To make the figures intelligible to English readers, Mr. Marling has given their equivalents in sterling and at the approximate average rate for the year. This method of conversion has been sharply criticised by the *Jornal do Comércio*, but without good reason. We have frequently condemned the absurd and misleading practice of using the par rate of exchange in such conversions, and of manufacturing totals from sums representing a depreciated currency and a non-existent equivalent of gold. Under such a system the financial reports are not only misleading, but they are clearly dishonest. In studying the revenues, expenditures and debt of a country, a foreigner is right in reducing all items to a common standard, and the only standard to be used is that of gold. On no other basis can he institute a fair comparison between receipts and expenditures, nor between different years, and with no other standard can he accurately measure the liabilities of a country, especially in comparison with its producing capacity. It is simply puerile to condemn a report because it converts a depreciated currency into its approximate equivalent in gold, so that such comparisons can be correctly made.

When it is considered how complicated these government reports commonly are, and also how much they are delayed, it must be considered that Mr. Marling has done a good service in tabulating returns and placing them on record in an intelligible form. As he gives the official currency returns, as well as his own conversations, we do not see that anyone has cause for complaint. And as for conclusions which may be considered unfavorable, the critic has only to go to Senator Otávio and others for opinions far more censorious than any foreign diplomat would think of expressing.

THE GUIA QUESTION.  
Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir,—Certainly, I will permit you to ask "another question," and shall endeavor to answer the half dozen it seems to spread into. Fortunately three of them can be disposed of by the explanation that they proceed from the idea that, in spite of the 5% discount, guias have continued to accumulate, which is not so. They will accumulate considerably later on, not, however, from the reasons you suggest, and simply with the increase of the stock of coffee.

Coming to what I take to be your principal question: "how is this surplus to be withdrawn," allow me to point out that the method proposed for effecting this withdrawal, being an essential feature of our project, is so fully explained in the published petition that I can only attempt further elucidation if you will be good enough to specify the points you find obscure.

In reply to another of your questions I admit that we propose "to make the exporter (poor devil!) pay the tax on the local consumption." Our plan is based on the existing state of matters, under which 100 kilos in guias are exacted from the exporter for each 95 kilos of coffee—not that we at all admire this idea, but we thought it would be much harder to get the law altered than to obtain a modification in the process of carrying it out—and that is hard enough! But is your kindly sympathy with the exporter not thrown away? You considered it useless (as well as immoral) to attempt to shift the onus of the tax from producers to consumers. Surely it is even less likely that the tax on local consumption can be made to fall definitely on exporters.

I must ask you, however, to excuse me from attempting to discuss the very complicated question of whether such a tax falls on consumption or on production. It is an excellent subject for your correspondent X. Y. Z., who I imagine has more time at his disposal and writes for the pleasure of the thing, without, presumably, any personal interest. Besides, to lend attraction to such a dismal subject, one requires to possess a vigorous and breezy style like his, which I very sincerely envy. Nor is he wanting in the other requisites. Nothing escapes his penetration. Says he: "To think that their project is purely philanthropic is childish." He then proceeds to expose our nefarious designs, and I can only feel grateful for his generosity in forbearing to mention the most crushing proof that we are no pure philanthropists, to wit: our asking a 3 per cent. commission. You, Mr. Editor, were not so lenient on this point, seeing you taxed us with wanting to 10 per cent., and I have no reason to believe that my explanations satisfied you that this was not so.

Awaiting your further questions,

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS.

P. S.—Obviously, your staff, at least, is getting tired of this discussion, and I would like to warn readers that anything specially incomprehensible should be attributed to printers' errors. In my last letter they changed "compensations" into "comparisons" which I think impairs the sense, and they condensed "risk of a fall" into "risk of all," which, fortunately, means nothing.

W. N.

It must be acknowledged at the outset that the cheerfulness with which Mr. Newlands promises to answer our questions, is equally only by his skill in avoiding them. After considering all that he says and the "much more" which he leaves unsaid, we must confess that we are still unsatisfied. And when he tells us that three of our questions are based on a misapprehension

—although we have much testimony, including Mr. Newlands himself, in favor of our assumption—and that our principal question can be answered only after we have explained ourselves a little, we can not help feeling that we are wasting time. As for the rest, the replies remind us of the man who has a patent liver-remedy to sell and who tells us, in season and out of season: "My dear sir, you can be quite sure that the liver is at the bottom of nine-tenths of all the trouble in this world, and you can depend upon it my liver-remedy is sure to set that right." And so it is with Mr. Newlands patent guia collecting scheme. It might even correct the thefts of coffee in the Dom Pedro docks.

With regard to the three questions relating to the accumulation of guias—which of course refers to those which are superabundant, or are in excess of the stock of coffee in market—Mr. Newlands forgets the repeated discussions of the Rio and Minas state treasury officials in regard to the best methods of withdrawing and preventing such accumulations, and he also forgets his own admissions. In his circular of 6th April, (1st page, 3rd paragraph) he says: "The discounts in weight on the guias, established by the convention of 21st May, 1895, have not succeeded in extinguishing, as was expected, the great stock of superabundant guias." He then says that the free dispatches of May and part of June counterbalanced the discounts provided for, but he ought to take account of the coffee which came in during that same period without guias. Inasmuch as it has been generally admitted by both merchants and officials that these guias have accumulated, we were fully justified in the questions we asked. More than that, from parties proposing to settle this question and who are seeking a monopoly to enable them to do so, we were entitled to a fair answer. When Mr. Newlands wrote this letter, he may have felt so sure of his monopoly that he could afford to treat all discussion in the light of a joke, but he is now wiser.

As for the merits of the scheme itself, it may be much better than the confusion now reigning in the collection of this tax and still be unworthy of support. There are too many intermediaries and intermediary profits in this business, and it ought to be the aim of every good citizen to reduce their number. Instead of this Mr. Newlands seeks to establish a monopoly for a determined period. As for the question "who pays the tax?"—and the immorality of shifting the expense of maintaining ourselves upon others, there is no need of urging Mr. Newlands to discuss them at any time. Most people have convictions on these subjects, and it might be a waste of valuable time to discuss them.

In conclusion, we must not only express our regret for the errors which have appeared in Mr. Newlands' letters, but we must also offer an excuse for the printer. Writers for the press forget sometimes that an illegible hand-writing is the prime cause of printers' errors, and the blame is placed where it does not justly belong. We are always glad, however, to have any correspondent read his own proofs and thus protect himself against the mistakes which the best of compositors will make and the best of proof-readers overlook.—Ed. NEWS.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 1.—Senate.—The senate rejected the bill for relieving the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Rio-Belo Horizonte from a fine.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Lamomar Godofredo vigorously attacked the management of the Central railway. Deputy Timóteo da Costa spoke in opposition to the reinstatement of Barão do Loretto in his professorship in the Gymnásio Nacional. Deputies Mederios e Albuquerque and Thomaz de Barreto spoke on the bill for reorganising the montejo of public employees, which was also discussed by Deputies Timóteo da Costa, José Carlos and Paulino Junior.

JUNE 2.—Senate.—Senator Wandenkolk said that he occupies a singular position. As a senator he is, or at least supposes that he is, in full enjoyment of all his civil and political rights; but as a naval officer he is suffering, as Senator Coelho Rodrigues has aptly remarked, the penalty of amnesty. Under these circumstances he confesses that he does not feel at ease on the marine and war committee and he consequently once more begs to be excused from serving. The senate granted the excuse and Senator Antonio Barreto was appointed member of the committee in his place. There was introduced a bill for extending to Dec. 1, 1898, the time fixed by the law of Nov. 11, 1892, for transferring to the Brazilian flag foreign vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Senators Pires Ferreira, Francisco Machado and Moraes Barros spoke against the bill for transferring to the government of Amazonas property of the general government in that state and the last-named of these senators

moved to ask for the opinion of the government on the subject. The chair remarked that the government had been consulted on this subject during the last session of congress and had not yet sent an answer to the senate. Senator Gomes de Castro said that he did not consider it consistent with the dignity of the senate to ask repeatedly for information which the government neglects to give. Included in the public property in Amazonas are several cattle farms and as a cattle farmer the government cannot be considered altogether a success. The bill was rejected. On motion of Senator Gomes de Castro the bill fixing the time during which a prisoner may be held in custody was recommitted.

*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted a motion of Deputy Pedro Moacyr to ask the government for information on the execution of art. 13 of the constitution relating to the coast trade. Deputy José Carlos opposed the petition of breweis against heavy taxation. He said that while in Buenos Aires he visited a brewery that pays a tax of 27,000 per annum. Thanks to the patriotic congress, he exclaimed, which voted new duties, the manufacturers of Murray's fluid magnesia are going to establish a branch factory in Brazil. Deputy Mederios e Albuquerque spoke on the occurrences at the Polytechnic school and said that the students are less to blame than the professors. Deputy Belisario de Souza spoke against the bill for transferring to the federal government the territory surveyed on the central plateau of Goyaz. He declared that he is opposed to the removal of the capital of the country. The bill was defended by Deputy Urbano de Góvara. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Timóteo da Costa for recommending the bill on the montejo of public employees and passed in 2nd discussion the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan.

JUNE 3.—Senate.—The marine and war committee reported against the bill for admitting policemen and firemen into the asylum of Invalidos da Patria. Senator Virgílio Damascio introduced a bill for amending the law of federal elections. Senator Fernando Lobo moved to appoint a committee of three for framing a bill defining the rights of the states to collect export duties and stamp-taxes. Senator Otávio offered a substitute motion for a joint committee of the two houses which was adopted by the chamber. The bill from the chamber of deputies regulating the issue, redemption and conveyance of notes of the Banco da República was rejected. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bento Filho introduced a bill signed by himself and 51 others for holding the general congressional elections on the 20th of December of the last year of every congress. Deputies Milton, Martins Cosia and Paranhos Monteiro discussed the bill regulating the recognition of the rights of citizenship. In a speech on the bill establishing a revenue station at S. João da Barra, Deputy Serezinho took occasion to say that he is opposed to the S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora custom-houses, which were defended by Deputy Almeida Nogueira, Deputies José Carlos and Nilo Peçanha spoke in favor of the bill. Deputy Glycério offered a motion for remittance, which was opposed by Deputies Nilo Peçanha and Paulino Junior. Deputy José Carlos spoke in favor of the bill on gambling. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Francisco Vieira for recommending the bill on quarantining stations and that of Deputy Belisario de Souza for recommending the bill on the survey of the central plateau of Goyaz.

JUNE 5.—Senate.—Senator Fernando Lobo moved to cause the general appropriation bill to be framed conjointly by the budget committee of the two houses of congress and to address a communication to this effect to the chamber of deputies, soliciting its action in the matter. The motion was adopted. The senate rejected the following bills from the chamber of deputies:—Bill reorganising the Banco da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil (1892); bill regulating the number, class and pay of custom-house guards (1894); bill authorizing the government to contract for a line of steamers between certain ports in Mato Grosso (1895).—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Antônio de Siqueira introduced an election bill. Deputy Moreira da Silva introduced a bill on law students. Deputy Timóteo da Costa introduced a bill exempting from the payment of taxes or fees the commissions issued to honorary officers of the army and navy for military services, including those granted by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto to the defenders of legality. Deputy Mederios e Albuquerque attacked the faculty of the Polytechnic school. Deputy Pires Ferreira defended his bill on gambling. The bills on restoration of the rights of citizenship and the establishment of a revenue station at S. João da Barra were recommitted. The bill on protocols framed at the conference of Madrid in April, 1890, for the protection of industrial property, and that on the railway from Victoria to Pecanha were voted in 1st discussion.

JUNE 6.—Senate.—Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the itinerary tax of the state of Minas Gerais. Barão do Ladário moved to ask for a list of the civil and military functionaries that hold more than one office. After speeches from Senators Otávio and Almeida Barreto the bill for admitting policemen and firemen into the asylum of Invalidos da Patria was put to the vote and rejected. Senators Pires Ferreira and Coelho Campos discussed the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the ordinance voted by the municipal council on professorships. The bill from the chamber of deputies (1894) making a special appropriation of 100,000 for the premiums created by decree No. 837 of Oct. 11, 1890, was rejected. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed a bill on ground leases and several bills for leaves of absence to public employees.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The April returns for Inf. São Paulo, give 8 marriages, 58 births and 48 deaths.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has prohibited the acting of plays not licensed by the police.

—At Uberabinha, Minas Gerais, the police notes of 100,000.

The governor of Bahia has appointed a special commissioner for pacifying the districts in which disturbances have recently occurred.

The municipal council of Araraquara has resolved to plant 400 eucalyptus trees in the cemetery and public squares of that town.

At Caldas, Minas Geraes, the masonic lodge some days ago was destroyed by fire. This is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

To the disturbed districts of Bahia, where there were already 250 policemen, 100 more have recently been sent from the capital of that state.

The reported case of cannibalism attributed to two Turks at Rio Preto, S. Paulo, has been contradicted by the paper which first published the report.

The *Friburguense* says that at the Nova Friburgu post-office none of the papers published in Rio de Janeiro are delivered with regularity to their subscribers.

A telegram of the 5th inst. from Pará states that the health of Carlos Gomes has improved and that on that day he took office as director of the conservatory of music.

Telegrams from Minas Geraes state that order has been restored at Manhuassu and that Col. Seaphim and his partisans have fled in the direction of Espírito Santo.

A Bahia telegram of the 1st inst. states that the celebrated Volt Grande was recently killed in a fight which occurred between his band and a police force near Condeúba.

The new chief of police of S. Paulo has prohibited the representation of any play at the theatres without his first looking it over. Antocratic republicanism, as in Russia!

The Maranhão state police force consists of 22 officers, 27 band musicians, 12 corporals, 10 buglers, drummers, etc., and 240 privates. The annual expense is fixed at 342,390\$.

Dr. Alvaro Machado is the official candidate for the office of federal senator for the state of Pará. It is needless to add that Dr. Alvaro Machado is the governor of the state.

Some days ago in the municipal district of Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, as five colonists were attempting to cross the river Kagado in a small canoe, they were upset and three of them were drowned.

It is stated that ex-governor Barbosa Lima is a candidate at the election to be held on the 10th prox. for filling the vacancy in the federal chamber of deputies caused by the election of Councillor Rosa a Silva to the senate.

The governor of Pará paid on the 16th ult. the freight on 26 volumes of baggage belonging to Carlos Gomes and coming from Milan to Havre and thence to Pará. The freight amounted to 1473.50 *tirar*, or about 1,500\$.

Yellow-fever has nearly disappeared from a great majority of the inland towns of São Paulo where epidemics existed during the past summer. At Casa Branca there is still much fever, and at Jahu the sanitary state of the place continues unfavorable.

A quarrel has broken out in the São Paulo museum which promises to be interesting. Director von Irling (a foreigner) has dismissed one of his Brazilian assistants, and the controversy will probably turn on nationality rather than upon the merits of the question.

The municipality of Jundiaí, São Paulo, which includes a large extent of country outside the town, is said to have a population of 20,000, or nearly five times what it was five years ago. In this enumeration is included 135 large plantations, with their colonies of immigrants, etc.

At the house of Dr. José Antonio Teixeira Machado, in Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, on the 26th ult., the monarchists held a meeting and elected a local executive committee. Sixty electors were present and others sent letters announcing their concurrence in the movement.

The *Trabalho de Penedo* says that Rio Grande do Norte has been afflicted with a plague of snakes during the past year. The cattle have killed a great number. On one plantation 60 rattlesnakes and *jararacas* were killed from January to April last, all within an area not exceeding 300 metres from the house. Under such conditions life to many would be a decided burden.

The *Município* of São Paulo, says that the nomination is under consideration of "some distinguished young men for the posts of immigration inspectors in Europe." As everybody knows, this will be a kind of favoritism, by which the state will be made to pay the travelling expenses of a number of young-sters, who will of course pass all their time in Paris. It is an old story, and was not unknown in the days of the monarchy.

Alfredo Fausto Paulista is again attracting notice. After his acquittal for assaulting the printing offices of the *Tribuna do Povo* and *Commercio de Santos* he seems to have the idea that he can do as he pleases. A few evenings ago he was refused admission to the house of a woman in Santos, whereupon he forced his way in and gave her a beating. Arrested for this, he succeeded by military assistance in having his captor arrested and imprisoned.

The citizens of Mogi Mirim, São Paulo, are complaining of the violence of the police detachment stationed there. Some soldiers a few days since forced their way into a private residence and shot the mistress of the house, wounding her severely. The commandant refuses to restrain his subordinates, saying that worse things were done with impunity under Floriano Peixoto and Moreira Cesar. In our opinion the citizens of Mogi Mirim should load their shot-guns and treat with these desperados over their muzzle.

The superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro, which had decided that the present municipal government of Niterói is illegal, has since decided that it is incompetent to order the removal of that government. As the municipal judge at Niterói has decided that he also can take no action in the matter, there seems to be no legal way for the people of Niterói to rid themselves of a government which the highest court in the state has declared to be illegal.

The São Paulo secretary of agriculture has advised the municipal councils of Santos, Campinas, Jahu, Rio Claro, Limeira and other towns visited with fever epidemics during the past season, that he is prepared to furnish them with eucalyptus trees free of all cost, providing they will undertake to plant them and protect them during their growth. This is certainly a wise measure. And with it, it would be good policy, perhaps, to offer premiums to municipalities which plant and rear the largest number of trees in proportion to population.

It is said that the outlaws under Serafim Tiburcio who are in possession of the town of Manhuassu, Minas Geraes, number 800 men and are securely entrenched there. They have driven out the police delegate Costa Mattos and have deposed two judges and various other officials. The police delegate, with the chief of police and other officials, are on their way to Manhuassu with the detachment of the 10th infantry sent there to subdue the outlaws. When this is done police delegate Costa Mattos should be dismissed and both chiefs should be prosecuted.

A noted criminal and desperado named Euzebio Machado was recently lynched in the hamlet of Príncipe, municipality of Manhuassu, Minas Geraes. His body was riddled with bullets, the first shot being fired by a boy of 10 years. When the men had finished, a group of women assembled and literally hacked the body into pieces with bush-hooks and hatchets. The body was not buried, but was left to the crows. The local papers here do not seem to have anything to say about the affair. Had it occurred in Texas, or Kentucky, we should have had full details and some sympathetic remarks about barbarism.

The São Paulo police officials made two important raids on the 31st ult., capturing a large quantity of stolen property and a number of thieves. One of the places was a French bakery in Largo Municipal where they found concealed a large quantity of jewellery, umbrellas, guns, coins and a considerable amount of currency. In the other place, in Rua Domingos Paiva they captured 14 individuals, and a quantity of packages made up to initiate money for use in working the confidence tick called the "conto do vigário." The objects recovered in Largo Municipal were valued at 20,000\$. On the preceding night a deposit of stolen property in Rua Visconde de Paranhysa was raided and a large quantity of valuable property was recovered and five suspected individuals arrested. São Paulo seems to have become a favorite residence of the thieving fraternity.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The *Cambaro* says that at S. Bento the telegraph operator refused to forward a telegram from federalists congratulating Dr. Adriano Ribeiro on the reappearance of the *Reforma*. He alleged that he had received instructions not to forward political telegrams.

Telegrams from Porto Alegre state that Julio de Castilhos has been ill for several days.

It is again reported that the 16th inst. of in-fantry is to be withdrawn from the state.

In the interior Castilhos' press-gangs have recently been very active.

As is natural, Col. Telles' conduct has continued to attract attention. The Clube Catálio at Porto Alegre has unit with those of Rio Grande and Pelotas in protesting against Telles' treatment of the club at Bagé. The members of the executive committee of the Porto Alegre club called at the headquarters of the military district and had an interview with Gen. Cantuaria on the subject.

In regard to the case of Dr. Francisco Tavares, Telles on the 26th ult. sent to Gen. Cantuaria the following singular telegram:—"No one is more in favor of public peace and tranquility than I, who have no enemies nor even political opponents, for it is a well known fact that I am not a politician. To this the people of Bagé can testify, as can be proved by the testimony of both *marajás* [federalists] and *piçapás* [conservatives] who during the war lived here together in harmony like members of one family. Now, however, Dr. Chico Tavares is living here and I have become convinced that wherever he is there is also bad luck."

On the 4th inst. Gen. Cantuaria left Porto Alegre in order to go and investigate the matter for himself. On the following day he reached Pelotas, where a committee from the Club Caixa called on him and gave him a full account of the occurrences at Bagé, demanding redress for the wrongs which members of their class had suffered from Telles' high-handed and arbitrary conduct. Afterward Cantuaria had a conference with Marshal Frota and later in the day Telles arrived from Bagé. No news has yet been received of the result of the interview between Cantuaria and Telles.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 7th says that Dr. Carlos Barbosa, Castilhos' vice-president, is coming to Rio de Janeiro and that on his return to Rio Grande he will probably take charge of the state government.

Col. Bonifácio da Silva Tavares has brought a suit against the government to recover 279,300\$ for losses sustained during the war in Rio Grande. His dwelling-house and other buildings were destroyed by castibistas commanded by Pantaleão Telles, who carried off from his estancia 612 head of cattle, 370 horses and mules and 700 sheep.

**SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.**  
The following match was played on the 24th ultimo, the Secretaries being victorious by 24 runs, but this was simply owing to Miller's very useful stand which produced 34.

**SECRETARY'S ELEVEN.**  
C. Miller, c. Theobald, b. Blomley..... 34  
H. Stewart, c. and b. F. Stewart..... 0  
E. Theobald, c. and b. "..... 0  
H. King, b. Blomley..... 7  
C. A. F. Turnley, b. F. Stewart..... 0  
R. J. Mossley, b. "..... 0  
H. Oliffah, b. Blomley..... 3  
G. K. Stewart, not out, b. Crook..... 5  
P. Hammond, c. Hume, b. Crook..... 5  
L. G. Baumgärtner, c. Hume, b. "..... 0  
W. Laurière, c. Wilmot, b. "..... 0  
Extras..... 10

65  
TREASURER'S ELEVEN.  
T. Pudney, c. King, b. Miller..... 12  
F. Blomley, b. "..... 6  
F. Stewart, b. "..... 11  
H. Crook, b. "..... 1  
R. K. Rendell, b. King..... 2  
F. Wilmot, b. "..... 2  
J. Hume, b. "..... 1  
F. Lane, b. "..... 1  
H. Goodier, run out, b. King..... 0  
J. Sherry, not out, b. King..... 0  
Extras..... 4

41  
**CRICKET IN SANTOS.**  
The following match was played on the 31st ult. between the "Banks and Brokers" vs. "The Rest," resulting in a win for the Banks and Brokers. The score was as follows:  
**BANKS AND BROKERS.**

O. Wilmot, b. Richards..... 18  
R. C. Lloyd, b. Stock..... 4  
R. M. Clarke, b. Barham..... 5  
F. Gipp, c. and b. Elworthy..... 11  
J. A. Cross, b. Richards..... 21  
H. Toss, b. Elworthy..... 1  
E. A. Barham, b. Barber..... 25  
H. Born, b. Stock..... 6  
E. R. Cooke, b. Broad..... 8  
Reijert, run out, b. Richards..... 1  
A. C. Wilson, not out, b. Stock..... 5  
Extras..... 9

9  
Total..... 118  
**TUS REST.**

P. Elworthy, b. Tross..... 14  
A. Richards, b. Wilmot..... 10  
C. Stock, b. "..... 1  
H. Barton, b. Tross..... 2  
H. Barber, b. Wilmot..... 22  
E. Broad, c. Born, b. "..... 18  
H. Wright, c. Gipp, b. Barham..... 8  
J. Thomson, run out, b. Tross..... 2  
H. Estill, not out, b. Barber..... 12  
G. Barboza, c. Barber, b. Tross..... 7  
G. Kennedy, c. Born, b. Barham..... 7  
Extras..... 7

Total..... 99

#### RAILROAD NOTES

Last month at the Gamboa station of the Central railway 495,056 packages of merchandise weighing 36,398,574 kilogrammes were received for shipment. The receipts of the station amounted to 600,324\$130.

The São Paulo railway companies have moralized the government against the conduct of the Santos dock company, which collects labor fees on rails, coal and other merchandise conveyed directly, at the expense of those companies, from on board to the trains on which they are shipped to the interior.

There seems to be some question over taking an inventory of the stores belonging to the Central railway. The *Jornal* says that a complete balance-sheets of this property has never been struck, and calls attention to the necessity of putting this matter in order. It certainly will not increase one's faith in the advantages of state ownership of railways.

On the Central railway, on the 4th inst., a cattle train was derailed at the Boa Vista bridge between the stations of Paty and Paranhysa. One man and 12 head of cattle were killed, and six of the cars were very much damaged. The accident was caused by the wretched state of one of the cars, the door of which fell off and allowed some cattle to fall out on the track.

We have learned within the last few days that the news item, which we copied, in regard to the purchase of the Leopoldina railway lines conveys a false impression. The purchasers have not made the conditions reported in regard to the construction of new lines; these are made by the government. Some of them have already been secured by the present company, together with subsidies. The purchasers undertake simply to put the lines in good working order and to run them properly.

The passenger traffic on the Central railway, not including the suburban traffic of this city, during the past ten years was follows:

year	passenger	tonnage	value	total
1855	256,966	608,028	3,439,263	
1856	238,790	612,119	3,734,874	
1857	253,669	708,669	4,537,283	
1858	256,556	921,269	5,131,485	
1859	296,835	948,304	5,438,635	
1860	573,387	744,107	6,621,888	
1861	513,552	970,823	9,394,069	
1862	657,324	1,555,993	10,822,749	
1863	634,933	1,302,751	11,496,576	
1864	655,811	1,411,677	12,074,277	
1865	642,506	1,539,932	13,392,374	

These figures are of course official, and it is not altogether clear what the totals cover unless they include the suburban traffic. Even a local census employee would not claim that these totals refer only to the first and second class passengers before enumerating.

There was a third general meeting of shareholders of the Moçambique line at Campinas on the 4th inst. It would seem that the two preceding calls did not bring together a legal number.

At a meeting of the Ituana mortgage debenture-holders in London on the 12th ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the loan, and to appoint a committee to protect the interests of the debenture-holders. Sir John Lubbock said that two years ago the council received a requisition signed by a number of bondholders representing a considerable amount of stock, and thereupon appointed a committee. At the time of the issue of the loan, in 1888, there was a guarantee from the province of São Paulo, but for some reason or other, the guarantee had been abandoned by the representatives of the bondholders, and the company was now repaying to the province part of the sums received under the guarantee. The bondholders themselves did not appear to have been consulted at all in this matter. Certainly, it would seem that their position could not be improved by the surrender of the guarantee. It was suggested, therefore, that a committee should be appointed which would be able to investigate, and would have more power than either the council or the existing committee. A letter had been received from some of the bondholders in Paris deprecating very much any reduction in the interest (6%). There was, it might assure them, no idea whatever of making any reduction in the rate of interest. During the last year four half-yearly payments had been made, and there was no reason to doubt but that the railway was fully able to pay the amount due to the bondholders. At the same time some of the largest bondholders had thought it desirable that there should be a committee appointed to watch over and protect their interests. The chairman concluded by saying that since the meeting had been convened he had received a letter from Messrs. Margrieta deprecating any outside interference—which was quite unnecessary, and calculated to do more harm than good—and adding that they had now received a call for remittance which would enable them to make the payment of a further dividend next day. Subsequently, the committee mentioned was appointed and empowered to take all necessary steps to protect the interests of the debenture-holders.

#### LOCAL NOTES

The *Jornal do Brasil* says that there are about 300 Italian claims against the government.

The new Chilean minister, Dr. Walker Martin, arrived here on the 2nd inst. and left at once for Petrópolis.

It is announced that Garnier is about to publish Peixoto da Silva's "Estudos da História Colonial Brasileira."

The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the English government has accepted the mediation of Portugal in the Trindade question.

The cruiser *Benjamim Constant* arrived at Fernando Noronha under sail on the 6th inst., 21 days after leaving this port.

The French have now resolved to annex Madagascar. This is the natural sequel to the existence of a "protectorate" over that island.

The 11th inst. will be a gala day with the navy. There is to be a reception and matinee on board the *Rioachá*, and in the afternoon there will be a regatta.

Visconde da Fonseca Costa, who was one of the ladies at the palace of the Empress in the time of the monarchy, died in this city on last Wednesday, aged 87.

The director of the insane asylum has undertaken to defend himself by showing how bad the asylum was under its former administration in the days of the monarchy.

Complaints are made of the sanitary condition of the Central railway station in this city. It is forgotten, perhaps, that sanitary observances are for the private citizen and not for officials.

The Kaiser has won a yacht race, his new yacht *Motor* beating his uncle's yacht *Britannia* on the 5th inst. This will probably turn William's thoughts to a possible mastery of the seas.

The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the British government has accepted the intervention of Portugal in the Trindade dispute. No official announcement to this effect has yet been made, however.

Gen. Mallet, quarter-master-general of the army, has proposed to the war department to use the Isaias palace for the head-quarters of the general staff, or for quartering the 10th battalion of engineers.

The federal court of this city has issued an injunction against the execution of the decree recently issued by the government ratifying the instructions regulating the discharge of merchandise at Santos for the São Paulo custom-house.

It is noteworthy that Deputy Timóteo wants information about that census bureau. As the *maior deputado* was one of the first directors of that bureau, it is incredible that he is not fully informed of its neglect of duty and incapacity.

As we anticipated, Deputy José Carlos has begun on his River Plate experience. Unfortunately he seems to have been looking only for instances of high taxation to justify his legislative conduct of the past session. He certainly went to a good lout for such information.

Owing to the frequent conflicts promoted by soldiers of the garrison, the adjutant-general has issued orders that great care should be exercised in giving license to soldiers to pass the night outside the barracks. In our opinion, it would be better to suspend such licenses altogether.

Republican France is showing how narrow and intolerant her sense of liberty is. It is now proposed that while foreign students may matriculate and graduate in the academies of the country, the diplomas conferred will not give them the right to exercise their professions in France. "Liberty, equality and fraternity," has come to mean about as much as it does in Russia.



June 4—Church holiday.

June 5—The banks all opened at 10½, and the market was steady, with bank sterling obtainable at 10½ and other paper, including 10½, with business done at 10½. About 10½ o'clock the British and the British Bank commenced to furnish bills at 10½, and these bills posted, but the market did not follow the advance, and demand appeared for ready bills at 10½, which were scarce, and business was reported in commercial bills at 10½. At 11½ the market was rather flat, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 10½—10½, the latter at the Banco da Republica and British Bank for good money—and with plenty of money and business in the market at 10½. Orders from the North were still received, and there was an increased demand for ready bills, but some options were still expected gold imports had a share in it. There was a very fair movement at 10½—10½ for bank and 10½—10½—10½ for bank sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the spot at 23½, and at the Bolívar with buyers at 23½, sellers at 24½.

June 6—The market was irregular, which ultimately resulted in the Banco da Republica refusing to furnish bills. At 10½ the market was 10½, and the British Bank, with the others drawing at 10½, but there was a good deal of money at 10½, and in the afternoon three of the foreign banks raised their official rates, the London bank posting 10½ bills at which business was done. There was a slight fall in the early part of the day, but the market closed with take at this rate. The day's business was very considerable, and largely composed of legitimate transactions, the extreme rates being at 10½—10½—10½, and 10½—10½—10½ in other paper. Sov. gold was quoted at 23½, and at 24½, sellers at 24½; there was nothing reported in the market at 24½.

June 8—The Banco da Republica and the London & River Plate Bank opened at 10½, the London & Brazilian Bank posted 10½, and the other banks appeared rather undecided, but afterwards 10½ was the rate everywhere, except in the Banco da Republica, which furnished gold for good money, and for delivery at 10½, and to the close of business. The demand for ready bills was very sharp, at first business was done at 10½—10½—10½, but rates declined rapidly until 10½—10½ and 10½ were reported, and the market was 10½, with bank sterling obtainable at 10½, and other bills at 10½. The gold demand increased, and at the close the foreign banks were not drawing freely at 10½, and other sterling was quoted at 10½—10½. The liquidations—nearly all leaving profits—were numerous, and some August contracts were arranged. The foreign importers, who had delayed shipments were among the takers, the day's business comprising bank sterling at 10½—10½—10½, and other bills at 10½—10½. Sovereigns closed at the Bolívar with buyers at 24½, sellers at 24½; on the street, there was nothing reported in gold.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 1.  
1 Apolice's Regia 65 200 deb Catt. V. Fl. 600  
12 do 667 30 ln. U.S. Peso 68  
11 do 720 59 ln. Precio 52  
20 Emp. Municipal 100

## Banks.

75 Comerciantes. 3 500 11 Republica.... 158  
300 Constructores. 100 125 40 25... 1550  
10 Nacional.... 220 220

## Miscellaneous.

5 Geral de Lubrif. 150  
June 2.  
67 Apolice's Regia 658 400 deb L'ida 100\$ 11  
150 Emp. Municipal 159 1,417 ln. Cr. Rl. Brz. 53  
37 do regia 100 451 do gold 74  
19 Apol. Exp. Santo 940 170... 100 Precio 52

## Banks.

100 Comercial.... 210 140 Republica.... 158  
200 Comercial.... 215 50 Rlhd.... 242

## Miscellaneous.

50 Minas S. Jeron. 4 500 200 Atelias Inscre.... 14 500  
500 O. Minas.... 15 500 500 Ind. Comerc. 24 500  
100 Central do Brz 130 83 O. Publicas. 1 500

## June 3.

6 Apolice's. 55... 968 250 deb L'ida 100\$ 11  
26 do 1,235 70 ln. Cr. Rl. Brz. 53  
49 do 1,895 967 430 53 33 500  
70 do 971 38... Prelief.... 52  
29 do 970 59 do 25... 49

## Banks.

20 Comercial.... 200 25 C. R. S. Paulo  
220 Comercio.... 100 150 50 hyp.... 150  
220 Constructors. 25 100 50 50 140  
14 Lav. e Com. 200 80 Republica.... 158  
50 do 25... 68 500

## Miscellaneous.

200 O. Minas. 15... 14 500 605 S. Lazaro, mill. 8  
600 V. P. Sapiçacu 6 500 50 Cent. do Brz. 130  
60 do 6 250 300 Melh. no Brz. 27

## June 5.

5 Apolice's. 55... 968 25 deb Sococabana 64 500  
1 Gold 668... 2,350 53 do 64 500  
2 Apolice's. 185... 511 100 ln. Cr. Rl. Brz. 53  
2 do 972 35... C. R. Minas. 92

## Banks.

8 Comercio.... 218 34 Republica.... 68 500  
9 o. Constructors.... 10 100 do 69  
50 Rural.... 246

## Miscellaneous.

50 Minas S. Jeron. 4 500 34 Soococabana.... 76  
50 V. P. Sapiçacu 6 500 50 do 64 500  
1000 O. Minas.... 6 500 100 ln. Brz. mill. 200  
200 do 600 100 Melh. no Brz. 27  
30 Jn. Brz. 100 200

## June 6.

25 Apolice's. 55... 968 100 deb. L'ida 100\$ 11  
20 do 960 50 do 64 500  
22 do 981... 970 100 do 60 105  
22 Emp. Municipal 102 80 ln. Cr. Rl. Brz. 53  
31 deb. For. Comer. 165 30 do gold 73

## Banks.

10 Republica.... 157 500 35 Depos. & Desc. 100  
1000 do 25... 70

## Miscellaneous.

50 Soococabana.... 74 500 100 Prag Ind. 105  
1000 O. Minas.... 6 500 200 Ind. Comerc. 4  
5000 Alianca insc.... 9

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

## Assets:

Capital, un-called (1 mark = 1000) 4,500,000\$000  
Guaranteed account (1 mark = 1000) 6,777,337 180  
Head office, branches and agencies 1,000,000 600  
Bills receivable 1,000,000 600  
do discounted 18,392,538 555  
Securities pledged 5,133,816 995  
do deposited 9,075,800 100  
Cash in current funds 23,939,104 230

## Liabilities:

Capital subscrbed (1 mark = 1000) 10,000,000\$000  
Deposits in account current: 10,814,234 972  
With interest 19,55... 315 100  
Holding for bank 27,635,815 100  
Deposits with firms, maturity 4,691,554 747  
Securities pledged 17,494,500 198  
Sundry accounts 7,634,314 093

88,643,866\$042

E. & O. E.  
Boettger—Peter sen, Directors.

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

## Established in 1862.

Capital..... £1,500,000  
Item carried..... 900,000  
Reserve fund..... 350,000

## BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST MAY, 1896

## Assets:

Bills disc. un-called..... 7,021,451 840  
Bills receivable..... 7,028,070 140  
Securities for accounts, etc. 8,000,444 650  
Sundry accounts..... 976,578 360  
Pledges for loans, accounts, etc. 5,914,166 420  
Cash in current funds..... 9,933,266 250

## Liabilities:

Decred. capital of this branch..... 1,500,000\$000  
Deposits, fixed money and subjects to notice 5,714,014 970  
Ident., without interest 1,000,000 600  
Sundry accounts..... 8,415,014 860  
Securities pledged..... 5,934,373 420  
Bills payable..... 502,619 390  
Head office, agencies and branches..... 7,333,970 373

39,414,493 200

## E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th June 1896.  
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,  
Harold A. De Lisle, Manager,  
R. S. Youde, Accountant.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

## Assets:

Capital..... £1,500,000  
do paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve Fund..... 600,000

## BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1896.

## Liabilities:

Capital recalled..... 6,666,666\$070  
Bills discounted..... 2,453,604 500  
Bills receivable..... 12,433,100 500  
Head office and branches..... 1,000,000 600  
Loans, current accounts, etc. 3,636,050 940  
Securities for accounts, current, etc. 2,197,395 510  
Sundry accounts..... 53,815 585\$032

## Liabilities:

Capital recalled..... 13,333,333\$030  
Deposits in account current, without interest 8,783,373 230  
do with notice 4,875,500 810  
do fixed money 1,000,000 600  
Head office and branches..... 6,560,000 600  
Securities for accounts, current, etc. 4,403,630 000  
Bills payable..... 917,703 560

53,815 585\$032

## E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st May, 1896.  
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,  
J. Mackenzie, Manager,  
J. P. Moore, acdg. Accountant.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED

## Assets:

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100. 1,000,000  
do paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... 350,000

## BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1896.

## Assets:

Capital, un-called..... 4,444,444\$000  
Bills discounted..... 13,241,444 490  
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 2,78,619 810  
Bills receivable..... 4,096,398 100  
Sundry accounts..... 10,397,000 400  
Cash..... 14,171,599 610

## Liabilities:

Capital..... 8,888,888\$000  
Deposits in account current, without interest 9,797,155 050  
do with notice 2,575,500 500  
do fixed money and by bills 1,000,000 600  
Securities for advances and on deposit..... 5,505,860 210  
Bills payable..... 1,218,992 932  
do deposited..... 5,688,254 540

57,718,642\$000

## E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th June, 1896.  
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,  
A. M. Mige, Manager,  
A. G. Langhorne, sub-Accountant.

## MARKET REPORT,

Rio de Janeiro, 8th June, 1896.

## Exports.

**Coffee.**—The reported sales for the five working days of the part week were only about 21,000 bags, but the market has been very firm and prices are about 500, per arroba higher than a week ago. The deliveries of coffee sold in advance are reported to be very complete, the shipments, however, rather continue to be made, completing the shipments, and that no short of 10,000 bags are not yet in possession of the sellers. The finer market may be attributed to these moderate sales, and a consequence of the decline last week in the foreign market, and the large buying by planters in Rio and S. Paulo to the extent that are accepted of "engineering" the drop. As each decline here was followed by an equal or greater drop in the foreign market, if the exports were the culprits, the result was not satisfactory so far as the market is concerned. The foreign market seems to be in a position to hold coffee on the plantations, and we think that the market will be disturbed, probably by the cause of the decrease, although the cause is not known.

The market opened on the 1st inst. No. with 2 quoted at 16\$00—16\$40 per arroba, and these extremes ruled until Saturday when the brokers quoted at 16\$00—16\$50, the highest price being 16\$40 per arroba, and the lowest 16\$00. These have evidently been few new transactions, although the market has been good for the better grades for which it paid full prices would be paid, and the European shipments probably represent purchases made some time back. The market opened very quiet, but still firm, and No. 7 is generally quoted at 16\$00—16\$40 per arroba.

The shipments since our last report have been:

15,583 bags for the United States  
9,539 " " C. of Good Hope  
3,717 " " River Plate, etc.  
20,031 " " Coastwise

29,039 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States:

May 30 New York Big str. Ollers..... 20,663

June 1 do Br. Grechua Prince..... 16,638

## Europe:

May 30 Hamburg Ger str. Patagonia..... 503  
1. Hamburg Ger str. Gr. Rumania..... 1,014  
2. Genoa Ital str. D. Calabria..... 3,213  
3. Southampton Brit. D. u. u. 371  
4. Antwerp Ger str. Z. u. 5.0  
5. Hamburg Ger str. S. u. 6,055  
6. Hamburg Ger str. S. u. 4,183

## Elsewhere:

June 1 Rio Plate Big str. Thomas..... 2,107  
Costa Rica Smoky steamer..... 5,053

The ship Colodore sailed yesterday for New York with about 13,000 bags.

Receipts for the past week were 16,000 bags, against 41,780 bags for the preceding week, and 41,305 bags for the week before. They have been in receipts in transit.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos on Saturday were:

Washed..... 11 15/16 12 1/2  
Regular 1st..... 11 15/16 12 1/2  
C. of Good 1st..... 10 15/16 12 1/2  
Ordinary 2nd..... 9 15/16 12 1/2

and brokers' quotations according to New York types, per pound, were the following:

No. 6 .. June 1 Nominal Nominal

7... 16\$00—16\$40 16\$00—16\$60

8... 15 200—15 600 15 200—15 800

9... 14 00—14 800 14 200—15 000

Stocks this morning, in all hands, are estimated to be 10,000 bags.

In Santos the market has been quiet, but with report, of about 22,000 bags, and prices advanced.

Receipts are 16,000 bags, per 10 kilos.

Last quotations were 18\$00—20\$00 per bag, according to Santos.

Cement—Receipts have been 17,000 bags, from Liverpool, and 10,000 bags from New York.

Cement—Receipts are 16,000 bags, per 10 kilos.

Receipts are 16,000 bags, per 10 kilos.

Receipts have been 17,000 bags, per 10 kilos.

Receipts are 16,000 bags, per 10 kilos.



HOOG, LEFEBVRE & CO.  
71, RUA 1º DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for  
John Robertson & Son, Dundee.  
Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.  
Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale,  
Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.  
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peek Frean & Co., London.  
Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

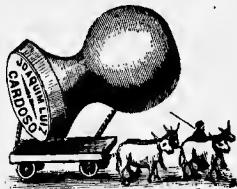
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IS THE  
MOUNTAIN DEW

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ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & CO.  
LEITH.

For those who have used this well-known brand, no further  
recommendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to  
demonstrate its superiority.

Sole Agents:  
ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,  
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MANUFACTURE  
OF  
INDIA - RUBBER STAMPS  
and Offices for  
Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.  
JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOSO  
18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral  
Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known  
in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable  
results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and  
genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:  
M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & CO.  
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,  
P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with  
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture  
of Nectandra Amara, which might come  
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or  
any other disarrangement of the stomach  
for intestines, so frequent during travels.  
This marvellous remedy is accompanied  
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:  
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate  
its use among natives and foreigners. For  
sale at all Drugists and Chemists and at  
the manufacturer's depôt, No. 72, Rua S  
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



### SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

**Simplicity.**—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

**Durability.**—All metal, except the keytops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

**Speed.**—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

**Visible Writing.**—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

**Manifolding.**—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

**Repairs.**—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. KING & CO.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

Relojaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & CO.

Furnishers for several public  
Departments, Banks, Companies,  
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also  
for all articles concerning Watches and  
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.  
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position  
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,  
being situated on the west summit of Santa Thereza, and  
entitled to be one of the most beautiful in the world. It is, therefore,  
a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a  
large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

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NO. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire; POLMONT, Stirlingshire; Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
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workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on  
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IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant

Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera  
and all contagious diseases. Used with marvelous results  
during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-  
commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies  
it does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

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Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

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FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Bear in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases contain-  
ing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to  
the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & CO.

Proprietors

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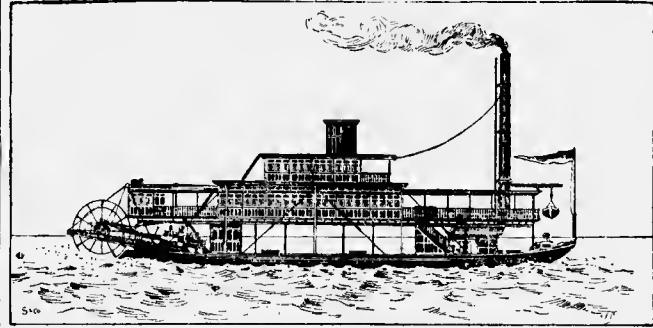
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